

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 195, nays 152, answered “present” 1, not voting 79, as follows:

[Roll No. 271]

YEAS—195

Abraham	Goodlatte	Mullin
Aderholt	Gowdy	Nadler
Allen	Granger	Newhouse
Amodei	Griffith	Noem
Arrington	Guthrie	Nunes
Bacon	Handel	O'Rourke
Barr	Harper	Olson
Barton	Harris	Panetta
Biggs	Hartzler	Pascarell
Bilirakis	Heck	Pelosi
Bishop (UT)	Higgins (LA)	Perlmutter
Blumenauer	Higgins (NY)	Peters
Blunt Rochester	Himes	Pingree
Brady (TX)	Hollingsworth	Pocan
Brat	Huffman	Reichert
Brooks (IN)	Hultgren	Rice (SC)
Brown (MD)	Hunter	Richmond
Brownley (CA)	Jeffries	Roby
Bucshon	Johnson (GA)	Roe (TN)
Budd	Johnson (LA)	Rogers (KY)
Bustos	Johnson, Sam	Rohrabacher
Byrne	Jones	Rooney, Francis
Calvert	Kaptur	Rooney, Thomas
Carter (TX)	Kelly (MS)	J.
Cartwright	Kelly (PA)	Rothfus
Chabot	Kennedy	Royce (CA)
Cheney	Kildee	Ruppersberger
Chu, Judy	King (IA)	Russell
Ciulline	King (NY)	Rutherford
Clay	Knight	Scalise
Cohen	Krishnamoorthi	Schiff
Cole	Kuster (NH)	Schneider
Collins (NY)	Kustoff (TN)	Schweikert
Comstock	Labrador	Scott (VA)
Cook	LaMalfa	Scott, Austin
Cooper	Lamb	Scott, David
Costello (PA)	Lamborn	Sensenbrenner
Courtney	Larson (CT)	Sessions
Cramer	Lesko	Shea-Porter
Cuellar	Lewis (MN)	Sherman
Culberson	Long	Shimkus
Curbelo (FL)	Loudermilk	Smith (MO)
Curtis	Love	Smith (NE)
Davidson	Lowey	Smith (NJ)
Davis, Rodney	Lucas	Smith (WA)
DeFazio	Luetkemeyer	Smucker
DeGette	Lujan Grisham,	Speier
DeBene	M.	Stefanik
Demings	Lujan, Ben Ray	Stewart
DeSaulnier	Marino	Takano
Deutch	Marshall	Thornberry
Dingell	Massie	Titus
Doggett	McCauley	Torres
Donovan	McClintock	Trott
Duffy	McCollum	Wagner
Duncan (TN)	McEachin	Walker
Engel	McHenry	Walorski
Eshoo	McMorris	Walters, Mimi
Estes (KS)	Rodgers	Welch
Evans	McNerney	Westerman
Ferguson	Meadows	Williams
Fleischmann	Meng	Wilson (SC)
Fortenberry	Mitchell	Womack
Frelinghuysen	Moolenaar	Yarmuth
Garamendi	Mooney (WV)	Young (IA)
Gianforte	Moulton	

NAYS—152

Adams	Carter (GA)	DesJarlais
Aguilar	Castor (FL)	Diaz-Balart
Amash	Castro (TX)	Doyle, Michael
Babin	Clark (MA)	F.
Barragan	Clarke (NY)	Duncan (SC)
Bass	Cleaver	Emmer
Bera	Coffman	Espallat
Bishop (GA)	Comer	Esty (CT)
Bishop (MI)	Conaway	Faso
Bost	Connolly	Fitzpatrick
Brooks (AL)	Correa	Flores
Buck	Costa	Fox
Burgess	Crist	Gaetz
Carbajal	Crowley	Gallagher
Cárdenas	Delaney	Gallego
Carson (IN)	Denham	Garrett

Gohmert	Lofgren	Ruiz
Gomez	Lowenthal	Rush
Gosar	Lynch	Ryan (OH)
Gottheimer	MacArthur	Sánchez
Graves (GA)	Maloney,	Sarbanes
Grothman	Carolyn B.	Schakowsky
Hanabusa	Maloney, Sean	Serrano
Hastings	Marchant	Sinema
Herrera Beutler	Mast	Sires
Hice, Jody B.	Matsui	Soto
Hill	McGovern	Suozzi
Hoyer	McKinley	Swalwell (CA)
Hudson	Moore	Taylor
Huizenga	Nolan	Tenney
Hurd	Norcross	Thompson (CA)
Jackson Lee	O'Halleran	Thompson (PA)
Jenkins (KS)	Palazzo	Tipton
Jenkins (WV)	Pallone	Turner
Johnson (OH)	Palmer	Upton
Johnson, E. B.	Paulsen	Valadao
Jordan	Payne	Vargas
Khanna	Pearce	Veasey
Kihuen	Perry	Velázquez
Kilmer	Peterson	Visclosky
Kind	Poe (TX)	Walberg
Kinzinger	Poliquin	Walden
Lance	Raskin	Watson Coleman
Larsen (WA)	Ratcliffe	Weber (TX)
Latta	Reed	Wittman
Lawrence	Rogers (AL)	Woodall
Lawson (FL)	Rokita	Yoder
Lee	Ros-Lehtinen	Yoho
Levin	Rosen	Young (AK)
Lewis (GA)	Roskam	Zeldin
Lieu, Ted	Rouzer	
LoBiondo	Roybal-Allard	

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Tonko

NOT VOTING—79

Banks (IN)	Fudge	Napolitano
Barletta	Gabbard	Neal
Beatty	Gibbs	Norman
Bergman	Gonzalez (TX)	Pittenger
Beyer	Graves (LA)	Polis
Black	Graves (MO)	Posey
Blackburn	Green, Al	Price (NC)
Blum	Green, Gene	Quigley
Bonamici	Grijalva	Renacci
Boyle, Brendan	Gutiérrez	Rice (NY)
F.	Hensarling	Ross
Brady (PA)	Holding	Sanford
Buchanan	Issa	Schrader
Butterfield	Jayapal	Sewell (AL)
Capuano	Joyce (OH)	Shuster
Clyburn	Katko	Simpson
Collins (GA)	Keating	Smith (TX)
Crawford	Kelly (IL)	Stivers
Cummings	LaHood	Thompson (MS)
Davis (CA)	Langevin	Tsongas
Davis, Danny	Lipinski	Vela
DeLauro	Loeb	Walz
DeSantis	Loeb	Wasserman
Dunn	McCarthy	Schultz
Ellison	McSally	Waters, Maxine
Foster	Meeks	Webster (FL)
Frankel (FL)	Messer	Wilson (FL)
	Murphy (FL)	

□ 1914

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “Yea” on rollcall No. 269, “Yea” on rollcall No. 270, and “Yea” on rollcall No. 271.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BANKS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, due to inclement weather on June 19, 2018, my flight into Washington, DC, was delayed and caused my absence during the vote series that began at 6:30 p.m. Had I been present, I would have voted “Yea” on rollcall No. 269, “Yea” on rollcall No. 270, and “Yea” on rollcall No. 271.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Speaker, my return flight to Washington, DC was delayed due to inclement weather, and I was unable to attend the

legislative session on June 19, 2018. Had I been present, I would have voted “Yea” on rollcall No. 269, “Yea” on rollcall No. 270, and “Yea” on rollcall No. 271.

REPORT ON H.R. 6147, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

Mr. CALVERT, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 115-765) on the bill (H.R. 6147) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Union Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. FASO). Pursuant to clause 1, rule XXI, all points of order are reserved on the bill.

HOUR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 4 of rule XVI, I move that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and 10 a.m. for legislative business.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California.

The motion was agreed to.

NATIONAL PTSD AWARENESS MONTH

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, during the month of June, we raise awareness for those suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder.

After a trauma or a life-threatening event, it is common to have reactions, such as upsetting memories, increased jumpiness, or trouble sleeping. If these reactions do not go away or if they get worse, you might suffer from PTSD.

There are organizations and resources that can help both individuals and professionals discover ways to identify and to manage PTSD symptoms and explore effective treatments.

PTSD is especially prevalent for those who have served in the military, affecting nearly 30 percent of Vietnam veterans and up to 20 percent of veterans who served during the global war on terror.

A nonservicemember may be exposed to a single trauma—for example, a car accident—that can also cause PTSD.

Mr. Speaker, before I came to Congress, I worked as a rehabilitation therapist, and I have seen incredible strides that people with injuries can make with access to appropriate rehabilitation.

I applaud all of the organizations that raise awareness about this important issue during June. There is help and support for those who have PTSD.

FAMILY SEPARATION

(Mr. LANGEVIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, this very minute, terrified children are crying in cages, put there by our government at our Nation's borders. Innocent babies, taken from their mothers and fathers, are being held hostage by the President. This is wrong, Mr. Speaker. I never thought I would witness such cruelty in our country.

President Trump could stop this with a phone call, and congressional Republicans could end it with a vote. Their inaction is despicable, and it speaks volumes.

Mr. Speaker, I love this country, but today I am ashamed. I am sickened by the heartlessness of this administration.

These families are refugees fleeing violence, hoping simply to survive. How can we tear them apart and put them in actual cages?

Mr. Speaker, mark my words: This is a turning point in our Nation's history. We must decide what kind of country we want to be, what kind of people we want to be, and what we stand for as a nation.

I am proud to cosponsor the Keep Families Together Act to end this policy and turn the page on one of the saddest chapters in American history.

Mr. Speaker, this isn't over by a long shot.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY HAS GONE ROGUE

(Mr. POE of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, Turkish President Erdogan will stop at nothing to spread instability and chaos across the globe. He is funding mosques around the world as a means of supporting Islamic extremism.

These mosques are helping to indoctrinate an increasing number of radicals. These are the very same radicals who have gone on to commit terror attacks in other countries, like France, Belgium, and elsewhere.

In an effort to keep their citizens safe from terrorists, Austria has begun to fight back. Austria closed seven Turkish-funded mosques and expelled several dozen imams from their country because they are a national security risk. This is just the first step in putting the brakes on the new Ottoman Sultan: Erdogan.

Unfortunately, Erdogan has already turned his own country into a full-blown Islamist state. Now he is trying to radicalize other nations by supporting clandestine insurgent extrem-

ists. The Sultan of Turkey has gone rogue.

The United States should not sell new F-35s to this dictator until he changes his ways.

And that is just the way it is.

FAMILY SEPARATION

(Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY. Mr. Speaker, this past weekend, my family and I spent a wonderful Sunday celebrating Father's Day, just like millions of other families across our country.

During our time together, I couldn't help thinking about the thousands of children who are unable to do the same because they have been separated from their own fathers and mothers by agents of our government. They are scared, they are lonely, and they are confused.

I am horrified by these actions, and I am determined to fight with my colleagues to end this cruel policy. It is our moral obligation to reunite these families, and it is imperative that we make sure this never happens again.

Fifty years from now, how will history judge those more committed to justifying this policy than ending it? We as a nation are better than this, and I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to do what is right and end this policy of separating children from their parents.

CELEBRATING JUNETEENTH

(Mr. PAYNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, today is Juneteenth, a day to celebrate the end of slavery in the United States.

The destructive history of slavery in this country flows through the fabric of our social conscience, but much more so during the month of June.

On June 19, 1865—hence, the name Juneteenth—the Union Army took control over Texas. It is on that date, 2½ years after the fact, when slaves in Texas learned about the Emancipation Proclamation. That is how dominant the institution of slavery was. Slave owners were able to keep freedom a secret for 2½ years.

The end of slavery didn't mean freedom came overnight. It took a cultural transformation and the course of a hundred years before African Americans could even vote. And the effects of slavery continue still today.

On Juneteenth, we celebrate the end of slavery and aspire to be fully free.

COMMEMORATING JUNETEENTH

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I, too, rise to commemorate Juneteenth, as a Texan and one who acknowledges that it was my State, 153 years ago, June 19, 1865, where General Gordon Granger rode into Galveston, Texas, and announced the freedom of the last American slaves, belatedly freeing 250,000 slaves in Texas nearly 2½ years after Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

Having spent 2 days at the border, I know that there are 2,000 children who have been separated from their families who are seeking freedom. I rise today in honor of Juneteenth because it was and is a living symbol of freedom for people who did not have it.

Today, I introduced H. Res. 948, the annual congressional resolution commemorating Juneteenth Independence Day, which is cosponsored by more than 50 of my colleagues. Juneteenth remains the oldest known celebration of slavery's demise.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that we need to be able to honor the issue of freedom, so I conclude by saying that the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., once said, "Freedom is never free," and African American labor leader A. Phillip Randolph often said, "Freedom is never given; it is won."

We must win the freedom for these children, 2,000, who have been separated from their families.

Mr. Speaker, 153 years ago, on June 19, 1865, General Gordon Granger rode into Galveston, Texas and announced the freedom of the last American slaves; belatedly freeing 250,000 slaves in Texas nearly two and a half years after Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

Juneteenth was first celebrated in the Texas state capital in 1867 under the direction of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Juneteenth was and is a living symbol of freedom for people who did not have it.

Today, I introduced H. Res. 948, the annual congressional resolution commemorating Juneteenth Independence Day, which is cosponsored by more than 50 of my colleagues.

Juneteenth remains the oldest known celebration of slavery's demise.

It commemorates freedom while acknowledging the sacrifices and contributions made by courageous African Americans towards making our great nation the more conscious and accepting country that it has become.

It was only after that day in 1865 when General Granger rode into Galveston, Texas, on the heels of the most devastating conflict in our country's history, in the aftermath of a civil war that pitted brother against brother, neighbor against neighbor and threatened to tear the fabric of our union apart forever that America truly became the land of the free and the home of the brave.

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. once said, "Freedom is never free," and African American labor leader A. Phillip Randolph often said "Freedom is never given. It is won."

Truer words were never spoken.

We should all recognize the power and the ironic truth of those statements and we should pause to remember the enormous price paid by all Americans in our country's quest to realize its promise.